













# WEEKLY DATE

Bankers Adjourn To Meet Again  
Next October.

BUSY AND PLEASANT SESSION

Edward Atkinson Reads a Thoughtful  
Paper to the Convention.

E. H. PULLEN MADE PRESIDENT

Captain Robert J. Lowry Honored with  
Election as Vice President.

FULL LIST OF THE OFFICERS NAMED

This Session Has Been One of the  
Most Important in the History  
of the Association.

The twenty-first annual session of the  
American Bankers' Association has become  
a thing of the past.

Yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock the  
business of the session was concluded and  
a Georgia barbecue, given by the local bank-  
ers, imparted a finishing touch to one of  
the most delightful conventions ever held  
by the American Bankers' Association.

In awarding the honors for the year Mr.  
Eugene H. Pullen, of New York, received  
the vote of the convention as president of  
the association, succeeding Mr. John J. P.  
Odell, of Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Pullen has heretofore been chairman  
of the executive council. In this capacity  
he has been one of the most active and ef-  
fective officers in the association.

It had been the custom of the association  
to promote the first vice president to the  
presidency, but a letter from Mr. Douglas  
H. Thomas, of Baltimore, the first vice  
president of the association, was received  
urging the suspension of this rule. In de-  
ference to his wishes the rule was sus-  
pended.

Captain Robert J. Lowry, of Atlanta, re-  
ceived the vote of the convention as the  
first vice president of the association. This  
is a well-merited tribute to one of the most  
enthusiastic members of the convention.  
Captain Lowry has been a loyal worker in  
the ranks of the association for several  
years and it was largely through his in-  
fluence and efforts that the conven-  
tion was induced to come to Atlanta  
this year. According to the plan of rota-  
tion, Captain Lowry will be the next pre-  
sident of the American Bankers' Association.

The following is a list of the vice presi-  
dents from the different states of the union  
and Canada elected yesterday:

J. W. Whiting, Mobile, Ala.; J. B. Horner,  
Helena, Ark.; M. W. Kales, Phoenix, Ariz.;  
J. M. Elliott, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. A.  
Thatcher, Denver, Colo.; A. G. Loomis, Hart-  
ford, Conn.; Preston Lee, Wilmington,  
Del.; George H. P. White, Washington, D. C.;  
W. Moore, Boise City, Ida.; F. W. Tracy,  
Springfield, Ill.; Charles R. Hannan, Council  
Bluffs, Ia.; L. B. Anderson, Ardmore, Okla.;  
John R. Mulvaney, Topeka, Kan.; Albert  
Baldwin, Indianapolis, Ind.; Samuel Rolf,  
Portland, Me.; E. H. Thompson, Baltimore,  
Md.; Henry W. Bowman, Springfield, Mass.;  
Emory Wendell, Michigan; William  
Dawson, Jr., St. Paul, Minn.; R. W. Mil-  
lars, Jackson, Miss.; E. F. Swinney, Mon-  
tana City, Mont.; A. B. Palmer, Helena, Mont.;  
J. U. Wyman, Olathe, Neb.; J. J. Folsom,  
Concord, N. H.; Harry Knox, Patterson,  
N. J.; Alfred B. Smith, Los Vegas, N. M.;  
Bradford Rhodes, Mammoth, N. C.; B. B.  
German, Raleigh, N. C.; L. E. Booker,  
Grand Fork, N. D.; Frank Graham, Sidney,  
O.; W. J. Morsell, Guthrie, Okla.; R. L.  
Durham, Portland, Ore.; Wilson A. Shaw,  
Pittsburg, Pa.; Thomas Coggeshall, New-  
port, R. I.; John Simons, Charleston, S. C.;  
Thomas J. Grier, Lead, S. D.; William  
B. Shields, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. N. Brown,  
San Antonio, Tex.; J. C. Dooley, Salt Lake  
City, Utah; P. E. Burgess, Burlington, Va.;  
A. A. Denny, Seattle, Wash.; William M.  
Hill, Richmond, Va.; Henry Schumacher,  
Wheeling, W. Va.; John Paul, LaCrosse,  
Wis.; G. E. Abbott, Lawrence, Kan.; Ed-  
ward Rawlings, Montreal, Canada.

The executive council is the governing  
board of the association. Sixteen new mem-  
bers were added to the council yester-  
day as follows:

John J. P. Odell, Chicago, Ill.; James H.  
Willcox, Pittsburg, Pa.; James G. Cannon,  
New York, N. Y.; James T. Hayden, New  
Orleans, La.; Caldwell T. Hardy, Norfolk,  
Va.; Douglas H. Thomas, Baltimore, Md.;  
B. V. Leigh, Clinton, N. J.; Harvey J. Hol-  
lister, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Joseph C.  
Hendrix, New York, N. Y.; C. L. Simp-  
son, Dallas, Tex.; R. M. Nelson, Selma,  
Ala.; George H. Russell, Detroit, Mich.;  
J. B. Wilson, Washington, D. C.; Thomas  
S. Riceway, New York, N. Y.; Walker  
H. Hill, St. Louis, Mo.; W. R. Merriam,  
St. Paul, Minn.

The first ten members named were elected  
for three years, the next three for two  
years and the last three for one year. The  
board now contains thirty members in-  
stead of twenty-one as heretofore.

The features of the session yesterday  
were the speeches of Hon. Edward Atkin-  
son, of Boston, and Mr. W. P. St. John,  
of New York. The presentation of a gavel to  
the retiring president was also a pleasing  
episode of the morning session.

BANKERS' LAST DAY.

A Detailed Account of the Last Day of  
the Convention.

For the first time the convention  
adjourned last Wednesday morning the  
delegates met promptly on time and  
buckled down to business as if by a fever-  
ish impulse to get through and adjourn.  
On the platform with President Odell  
were seated Dr. Henry McDonald, the  
pastor of the Second Baptist church;  
Secretary Henry W. Ford, Mr. E. H.  
Pullen, chairman of the executive coun-  
cil; Hon. William H. Rhawn, president of  
the National Bank of the Republic, Phila-  
delphia; Hon. James T. Howenstein, of  
Washington, D. C., founder of the Ameri-  
can Bankers' Association; Hon. Edward  
Atkinson, of Boston, Mass.; Mr. John F.  
Burt, of Boston, and Mr. F. W. Tracy,  
of Springfield, Ill.

and prayed for a realizing sense of  
the larger brotherhood of man.

The proceedings of the convention this  
morning," said President Odell, after Mr.  
McDonald had concluded his prayer, "will  
not begin as indicated in the published  
programme, but will commence where the  
session of yesterday left off. I have the  
pleasure of presenting Mr. W. H. Rhawn,  
of New York, to you the founder of this  
association."

Mr. Rhawn, who is one of the striking  
figures of the convention, was greeted  
with applause. After reviewing the work  
of the association since its birth at Sara-  
toga Springs, N. Y., he gave the following  
personal account of Mr. Howenstein:

"Born in Ohio, the son of a Pennsylvania  
clerkman of his native state, and allied  
through his mother to Hendrik Hudson,  
he comes of worthy ancestry.

"Beginning his education in the public  
schools of his native state, he completed  
it at the law school of Columbia uni-  
versity, Washington, graduating in 1858.  
Before graduating he entered the service  
of the government as clerk of the eminent  
banker, the first comptroller of the cur-  
rency and subsequently secretary of the  
treasury, Hugh McCulloch.

"Soon after his graduation, being armed  
with three licenses, one to practice law,  
which he failed to use; one to marry, which  
he did use; and the third from Secretary  
McCulloch, authorizing him to enter all  
the banks of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas,  
Nebraska and Iowa, he took the advice of  
Horace Greeley, 'Go west, young man,'  
and entered upon the duties of a banker  
and of a bank with his home in  
St. Louis. Here the bankers soon invited  
him to assist them in the organization of  
their clearing house, of which he was  
elected both examiner and manager until 1872,  
when he organized and became cashier of  
the Valley National bank, of St. Louis.

"While in this position he was moved to  
sow the good seed from which this as-  
sociation sprang in 1875, and which in-  
duced Mr. James Buel, the first chair-  
man of the association, to call him to the  
council, to say in his remarks before our  
first convention: 'To the valley of the Missis-  
sippi belongs the credit of organizing this  
meeting.'

"He resigned from his bank in 1878, since  
which his duties have been chiefly those  
of an examiner and receiver of national  
banks, until recently, when he entered  
upon journalism and correspondence for  
the press, a profession in which he may  
give free scope to his cultivated tastes  
and literary attainments.

"Gentlemen, your president has accorded  
me the great pleasure of introducing to  
you James Theodore Howenstein, the  
founder of the American Bankers' Asso-  
ciation.

Mr. Howenstein was given a warm re-  
ception by the convention.

"I am quite an old and faded note on  
your register, but still interesting, and  
some of you have thought of bringing me  
up before your board for renewal, in the  
hope that they would get out of me a  
little bit of principal.

"I was honored a few weeks ago with  
a request from the chairman of your  
committee on convention programme to  
give him a particular account of the meet-  
ing that was held in New York city in the  
spring of 1875 to arrange for a national  
convention of bankers—a brief but full  
history of the inception and progress of  
the Saratoga convention of 1875, including  
a list of the names and titles of the bank  
officers engaged in the evolution of that  
meeting. But, doing this, I had no sense  
of the involvement I was rushing to. I  
did not know that the meeting was to be  
to fix the personality and proceedings of  
that primary meeting of bankers than a  
request followed to promulgate it in the  
public way. I am, I told my friends,  
I was glad of the opportunity to write, in  
my feeble way, what I knew of the found-  
ing of your bank association, but to come  
here and make a public speech was a new  
thing to throw me clear out of line. I  
never carried enough reserve for such a  
draft. But recollecting the difficulties that  
were encountered in assembling the first  
convention of bankers, and again recollect-  
ing the life-struggle that ensued the  
money and bank panic of 1873, on the heels  
of which that convention took place, I  
happy outcome a cheer came to inspire  
me for the new fate."

Mr. Howenstein went on to explain that  
following the panic of 1873 a number of  
bankers met at the Hotel de Ville, in New  
York, on May 24, 1875. The object of this  
meeting was to bring into a union of business interest and hearty  
cooperation the bankers of our country  
on a better bank and a nobler man-  
hood. On that day two sessions of the  
meeting were held—one in the afternoon,  
when the names of the members were  
Albany, president, and John D. Scully,  
of Pittsburg, was secretary. At this time  
a programme was arranged, committees were  
appointed and a call prepared for the  
first national convention of bankers  
ever held in the world."

"This association was not without ob-  
jectors at the beginning. A common ap-  
ecimen of man has always been who  
thinks the old way is the best; whatever  
is custom or usage is old and solid. Time

and tradition are his logic, and we know  
that which would be like  
to be distinguished as an 'old fogey,'  
he is very often only  
giving us the impression that he is foggy  
and that he is a trade, to be sure, but  
it was in our first efforts to fix the con-  
vention, that it was a wild-goose affair—that  
there was nothing in it, and therefore  
nothing was possible to come out of it—  
but it has been found as prolific as the  
hare and dog in Plutarch's characterization  
of the Athenian bankers.

"A mere banker is a poor creature, and  
so is every man whose sole mental activity  
is limited to any one money-making voca-  
tion. It is not enough for the full develop-  
ment and worthy employment of an intelli-  
gent and active mind, amid the opportuni-  
ties afforded it; it is belittling for such a  
mind to be wrapped in money all the time,  
and to have no other interests, no other  
pursuit, and quite as much law and religion  
as are derived by the great majority of law-  
yers and preachers—and where better are  
we to go to school than here? This conven-  
tion is a school where all are teachers and  
pupils. It is a church where all confess  
their sins and forgive each other; a theater  
where all are actors and auditors. It is a  
club where you plant and pluck flowers, an  
inn where you are host and guest. It is a  
treasury where you are paying and receiv-  
ing. It is a school where you are learning  
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## ONE CENT RATE

Lines North of the Ohio River  
Make a Big Cut

PASSENGER AGENTS NAME IT

It Was Announced Yesterday to the  
Board of Directors.

HAILED WITH ENTHUSIASM

It Means the Draining of the North  
and West to Atlanta.

COLLEGE GIRLS CAPTURE THE EXPOSITION

Two Hundred Girls Come Up from Mil-  
ledgeville—Big Preparations for  
Educational Week.

**Today's Programme:**  
10 a. m. to 1 p. m.—Daughters of the Revolution.  
12:30 p. m. to 5 p. m.—Session of Board of Directors.  
11 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.—Ring of the chimes.  
2 p. m. to 3 p. m.—Gilmore's band concert.  
4 p. m. to 5 p. m.—Gilmore's band concert.  
3 p. m. to 3:30 p. m.—Performance on tight rope by the wizard of the air.  
3 p. m. to 3:30 p. m.—Exhibition of Layman pneumatic boat.  
3:30 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.—Aquatic sports on Clara Meer.  
7 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Symphony evening—Grand concert by Gilmore's band, under the leadership of Victor Kerbert.

The one-cent fare from all points north and west of the Ohio river has been agreed upon.

This was the simple statement made yesterday afternoon to the executive committee by Mr. Charles Harman.

The effect was electric. At the time the discussion upon another subject was reaching white heat. Mr. Harman asked for a minute and interposed his announcement in a calm, placid manner. It was all over in a few minutes. The discussion stopped and each director cheered enthusiastically.

The announcement of Mr. Harman was based upon an action taken yesterday morning by the passenger agents from Cincinnati and Cleveland, which have been in Atlanta during the last two days. This party is made up of D. G. Edwards, general passenger agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, of Cincinnati; D. B. Martin, general passenger agent of the Big Four, of Cincinnati; C. H. Rockwell, general passenger agent of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus railroad, of Cleveland, O.; H. B. Payne, assistant general passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific railway, of St. Louis, Mo.; James Reeder, general passenger agent of the Cincinnati and Portsmouth, of Cincinnati; Jackson Smith, division passenger agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, at Cincinnati; William Brown, passenger agent of the Louisville and Nashville, at Cincinnati.

Many of the passenger agents have their wives and families with them. Since their coming they have been elaborately entertained by Mr. Harman and Mr. Sam Hardwick. Several luncheons have been tendered them at the Capital City Club and at the Piedmont Driving Club. All of them are enthusiastic over the success of the exposition and, as usual, express surprise at its magnitude.

The passenger agents were so much pleased with the fair and with the outlook that the action fixing the one-cent rate was taken.

Yesterday afternoon they were invited to the office of President Collier, where an informal reception was tendered them. It was at this time that Mr. Harman announced before the executive committee.

"It gives me pleasure to say," announced Mr. Harman, "that this one-cent fare has been agreed upon by these agents. It is what we have been working for for a long time. This action means that every railroad north of the Ohio and to the west will name a one-cent travel rate as the fare."

The directors immediately appreciated the worth of the action.

They knew that it meant thousands of visitors to Atlanta



Miss Hattie N. Ellis, teacher of fine art; Mrs. Kate Glenn, matron; Miss Lizzie Napier, assistant matron; K. C. Bullard, bookkeeper; Jesse T. Leonard, engineer; Henry Walton, janitor.

### For Educational Week

Hon. W. J. North opened a drawer in his walnut desk yesterday afternoon and drew forth a blue-tinted letter. "That," he said, "comes from Chancellor Payne, of the Peabody normal college. It is one of many letters I have received on the same line. He says that it is probable that he will bring the whole faculty and all the students, and that the college will charter a special train. I have many letters just as enthusiastic from other educators throughout the state."

It was in regard to the preparations for educational week that Governor North spoke. He was busy arranging his features for that event and brought to evidence the letter from Chancellor Payne to show the character of the crowd that would gather in Atlanta in that week.

This week promises to be the most eventful of any during the exposition. College men from all the universities in the south; college girls from every seminary; boys and girls of the public schools; students in all departments; and an army of teachers will come.

This is the week also set aside for the convening of the National Educational Association in Atlanta. When in session in Denver last July the association by unanimous vote decided to convene in Atlanta on the 25th of October, and remain in session a week.

This organization in itself will bring to the exposition thousands of the most eminent educators in the United States and ten thousand teachers from every section of the Union. This alone, however, will not be the feature.

During that week it is intended that every school boy in the southern states, every college man, every college girl and every teacher, professor and educator shall visit the exposition.

The exposition grounds will be a vast school room.

Told in a Letter.

Yesterday Mr. North addressed a letter to the heads of the different colleges, telling the exact date the students were expected. In addition to this, communications have also been sent to every state school commissioner and every county school commissioner in the south asking that two holidays be granted the common

schools for the purpose of allowing the children to visit the exposition. From present indications this will be granted. At the session of the commissioners of the state, in this city this week, a question was brought up and a committee appointed to report upon the matter.

Their report will be given in a few days and sent out in circular form. It is safe to say that this will favor the two days' holiday. When the matter was brought up before the commissioners several strong speeches were made advocating the action. Should this be done it will bring nearly half a million school children to the exposition.

**The Exposition as a School.**  
In advocating the two holidays for the schools of the south before the convention of commissioners several days ago, one of the speakers said that he favored the vacation for many reasons, but the most urgent reason was the fact that a child could learn more at the exposition in two days than he could gather from his books in two years. No text book was a greater encouragement to his work than the government exhibit. Here in an hour could be seen what it would take a child years to get from his books. For this reason alone, he thought that all of the school children of the south should see the fair.

Governor North has received great encouragement in his work. He says that he hopes to have Atlanta flooded with students.

"It seems to me," he said yesterday, "that this week should be the most important in many respects of any season during the show. It will be a great thing for the school children of the south and it is seldom that such an opportunity is offered to them. During the last week I have devoted my time to corresponding with the officers of the various colleges and schools. Those from whom I have heard assure me that they will come to this city and bring an enthusiastic crowd with

them. The letter from Chancellor Payne speaks the sentiment of all who have written. Each day there will be a special feature added to the educational college. I think it will be a glorious week."

**Will Be Cared For.**  
The question of caring for the thousands of children who will be in Atlanta that week has been left with the public comfort department. This department will have ample accommodation. "There will be no trouble in caring for the crowds," said Mr. Alex Smith, chief of the department of publicity and promotion. "We have made all arrangements and will be amply able to take care of all the crowds that come."

**Other Arrangements.**

The headquarters of the National Educational Association will be at the Hotel Oriental.

Commissioner W. T. Harris was appointed at Denver to make all arrangements. The following committee has been appointed to co-operate with him: N. C. Dougherty, Irwin Sherard, L. C. McNeil, Charles R. Skinner, L. H. Jones, W. F. Slaton, C. B. Denson, J. M. Carthy, Aaron Cove, J. C. Sabin, Estelle Peck, George A. Ramsey, S. T. Black, J. H. Phillips, James McGinnis, Ray Greene Huling and E. Gram Fyfe.

Following is the full programme for each day:

**FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 10 A. M.**  
Address—President of the Georgia Teachers' Association.

Address—Superintendent of education of Georgia.

Address—Chancellor of the University of Georgia.

Address—By Professor Newton C. Dougherty, president of the National Educational Association.

"The Training of Teachers"—Principal F. W. Parker, Cook County Normal, Illinois.

"Relation of the Normal School to the Public School"—E. Oram Lyte, Pennsylvania State Normal.

"College Divisions"—President George A. Ramsey, Louisiana.

**8 O'CLOCK.**  
"Higher Education in the South"—Professor Edwin A. Alderman, University of North Carolina.

"System of Education"—President William H. Harper, University of Chicago.

**8 O'CLOCK.**  
Address—Commissioner W. T. Harris, Washington.

Address—Hon. A. E. Winship, Boston.

**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26TH, 10 A. M.**  
"Secondary Education"—President Ellen C. Sabin, Milwaukee.

Address—Hon. John F. Guicher, president of the Women's college, Baltimore, Md.

"The Educational Use of Mythology and Folk Lore"—Hon. W. W. Newell, secretary American Folk Society, Boston, Mass.

General Discussion—Secondary schools.

**WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27TH, 10 A. M.**  
Higher and Technical Education.

Presiding Officer—Dr. Charles K. Adams, President of the University of Wisconsin.

"The Spread of Knowledge Regarding the Mineral Products of the Country"—Professor J. A. Kemp, professor of geology in school of mines, Columbia college, New York.

"Colleges of Women"—Hon. John F. Guicher, president of the Women's college, Baltimore, Md.

"Certain Phases of Pedagogy"—Professor A. P. Montague, dean of Columbian university.

"The Relation of Schools and Museums of Art to the People"—Hon. Halsey C. Ives, director of the museum of fine arts, St. Louis, Mo.

**8 O'CLOCK.**  
The Material Development of the South as Related to the Progress of Scientific and Technical Education.—Hon. William M. Thornton, chairman of the faculty, University of Virginia.

"A Modern Opportunity"—Dr. B. L. Whitman, president, Columbian university.

Education of the Deaf.

Presiding Officer—Wesley O'Connor.

"The Education of the Deaf"—Hon. Edward M. Gallaudet, president of Gallaudet college, Washington, D. C.

"The Education of the Deaf"—Dr. Philip G. Gilbert, president of the American Association for Teaching Speech to the Deaf.

General discussion.

**Mr. Collier Thanks.**

In recognition of the honor bestowed upon him some time ago in being knighted by President Crespo, of Venezuela, President Collier addressed yesterday a letter to the president of that republic thanking him. Following is the letter:

"His Excellency, Joaquin Crespo, President of the Republic of Venezuela, Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of July 15, 1895, conferring upon me the distinction of honor of a decoration in the third class of the order of 'Busto del Libertador.' I am deeply sensible of your kindness in conferring on me this, the highest reward of merit within the gifts of your country, and shall preserve your letter and the accompanying patent as a precious relic of the relationship which has thus been established between the United States and Venezuela, and as a monument to the friendly relations, and to promote

larger commercial intercourse between the United States and the countries named."

**For Symphony Evening.**

Tonight will be known as symphony evening, and Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment band, under the leadership of Victor Herbert, has prepared a special programme as follows:

**FROM 2 TO 3.**  
March, "Sprudel"—Sticht.

Overture, "Linda di Chamounix"—Donizetti.

Piccolo solo, "Danse des Sabots"—Young.

Signor S. DeCarlo.

Moorish fantasia, "La Corte de Granada"—Chapin.

Serenade for flute and French horn, Titti—Messrs. Spindler and Riese.

Galop, "Champagne"—Victor Herbert.

**FROM 4 TO 5 P. M.—AUDITORIUM.**  
Overture, "Maitre Peronille"—Offenbach.

Solo, autoharp, Gery—Mr. Adis J. Gery.

Grand fantasia, "I Modici"—Lonevallo.

Concert waltz, "Kroll's Ball Klause"—Lortie.

"Serenade"—Moszkowski.

March, "Salute to Atlanta"—Victor Herbert.

**FRIDAY EVENING, CLASSICAL PROGRAMME, BEGINNING AT 7:30.**  
Overture, "Fannyhauer"—Wagner.

Largo from the celebrated quartet, Haydn.

Corn solo, "Inflammatus"—Rossini.

Mr. Herbert L. Clarke.

(a) Adagio sostenuto from "Moonlight Sonata"—Beethoven.

(b) Allegretto scherzando from Eighth Symphony—Beethoven.

Unfinished symphony, E minor—Schubert. One movement.

**PART II.**  
Huldigung's march—Wagner.

Solo for violinello: (a) Nocturne, Chopin; (b) "Moment Musical," Schubert; (c) Scherzo, Von Goun—Mr. Victor Herbert.

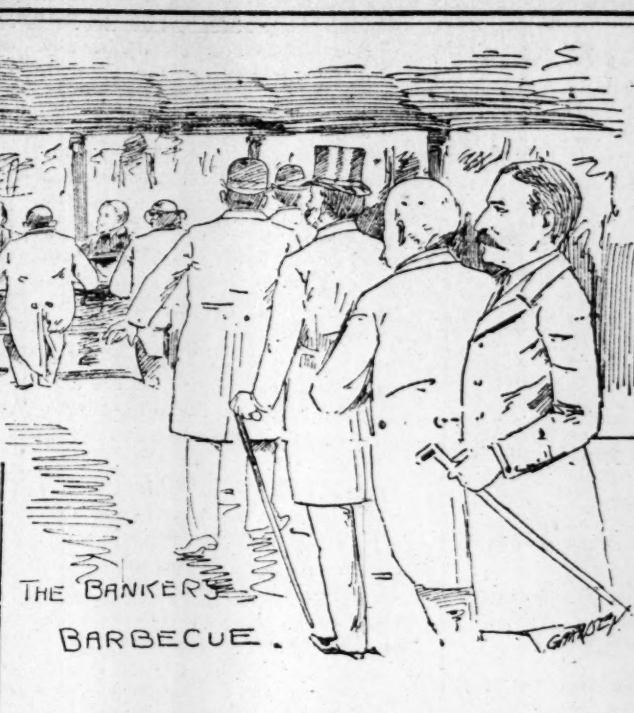
Symphony C minor—Beethoven. Second and last movements.

Solo for trombone, "The Lost Chord"—Sullivan—Mr. Ernest H. Clarke.

"Thapsidie Huldigung No. 2"—Liszt.

**All Escorts Free.**

At the session of the directors yesterday



### THE MISSISSIPPI EDITORS.

They Are Making Arrangements To Come November 13th.

The Mississippi editors are preparing for Atlanta.

The press association of that state will be here in full force November 13th, and will remain here until they have seen the exposition. Full arrangements are being made for the trip. The party will meet at Greenville, November 12th, and start from that point. The editors say the excursion will be the largest the Mississippi Press Association has ever taken.

**Virginia Editors Leave.**

Those of the Virginia Press Association who have not returned home will leave this morning.

The Virginia editors came last week and have spent several days visiting the exposition.

**FAIR WEATHER PROMISED.**

The indications are for good weather and pleasant days this week.

The weather has been very propitious to the exposition. The indications are for the next thirty-six hours, and it is very probable that the good weather will continue, as there is nothing in sight that would indicate rain or intense cold.

Unless some signs appear that are not now expected, the day on which President Cleveland will be the guest of the exposition will be that which could be wished for.

**THIS FIRE LOOKED BAD.**

Flames in the Griffin Building Threaten Serious Consequences.

At about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the office of the Dixie Baking Powder Company, which is in the third story of the R. J. Griffin building, on Peachtree street, nearly opposite the First Methodist church.

A fire alarm was turned in as quickly as possible and in a few minutes part of fire companies 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 reached the fire, but before a large crowd had gathered.

The big clouds of black smoke rolling out of the top of the big building had begun to look dangerous before the hose was put up the stairs to the burning rooms. In about twenty minutes after the firemen filled the top story the smoke ceased. The water used to quench the flames burst through the floor in great streams and did much damage below. On the second floor is a music hall and several sleeping compartments. The goods in these were considerably damaged. A suite of sleeping rooms on the top story was damaged by the fire. The Peachtree street branch store of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company is on the first floor of the building and considerable damage was done to the store by the water.

The building adjoins the Gate City Guard armory.

**DINNER TO MR. GOFF.**

The Recorder Honored by a Fellow New Yorker Last Evening.

Louis I. Duboucq, president of the American branch of the Nederland Life Insurance Company, gave a complimentary dinner to Recorder John W. Goff last evening. There were present some of the more prominent men of the city, who spent a quiet but enjoyable evening over an elaborate repast in the hotel cafe, conversing informally with the great jurist and politician. The dinner was entirely an informal affair and was not extended much beyond the usual time of the evening. After spending the entire day at the exposition, was nearly exhausted, and his friend was considerate enough to spare him the exertion of a long list of toasts and responses.

Among the guests were Mayor King, Clark Howell, Clark Williams, Park Woodward, Thomas Nathan Page, H. G. Sanders, Stewart P. Woodson, W. S. Bell, H. Longaker and J. Haven.

**EXPOSITION CREOLE KITCHEN.**

**Menu.**  
OYSTERS. STYLES.  
SOUPS.  
Creole Gumbo, Hickins's Soups, Tomato Chicken Consommé, Turtle, RELEVÉS.  
Celery, Sliced Tomatoes, Apricot Fritters, Heinz's Ketchup, Pickles and Preserves.  
FISH.  
Broiled Lobster, Spiced Mackerel, Pompano, Deviled or Soft-Shell Crabs.  
ENTREES.  
Salmon Croquette, Peppers, Red French Kidney Beans with Cream Sauce, Corn Pone, Beaten Biscuits, Eggs all ways, Knorr's Reliance, Bread from the Kitchen, Roast Meats a la Creole.  
TO ORDER.  
Smith Bros's Cobana Coffee, Walter Baker's Chocolate, Tetley's Ceylon Tea, Quaker Oats, California Breakfast Food, Flecker's California Fruit in Syrup.

**FORMAL OPENING**

OF THE MAMMOTH EXHIBIT OF FLINT, EDDY & CO.

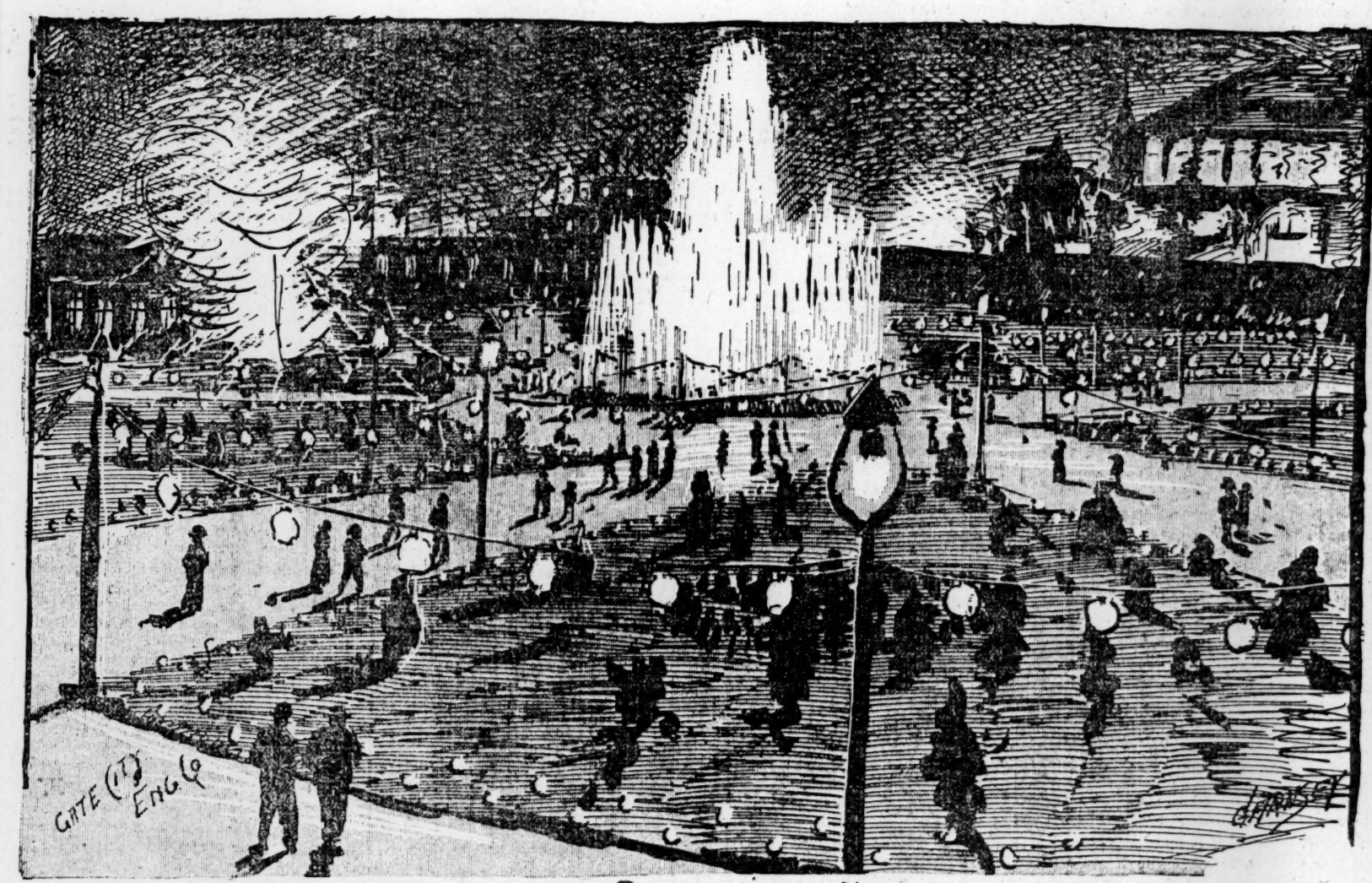
An Enjoyable Occasion in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building Yesterday.

The mammoth exhibit of the big firm of Flint, Eddy & Co., of New York, was formally opened yesterday afternoon in the manufactures and liberal arts building at the exposition. Handsome invitations to the opening had been issued and among the several hundred visitors who called to pay their respects were many of the most prominent people of Atlanta and several of the most prominent officials.

Mr. Henry C. Payne, the financial manager of Messrs. Flint, Eddy & Co., was "at home" to the visitors and did everything possible to make the occasion enjoyable. The most delightful punches were served, while champagne flowed freely. Delightful music added its charm to the occasion.

The Flint, Eddy & Co. have an exhibit at the exposition which can but prove of great interest.

The opening yesterday under the management of those prime gentlemen, Messrs. Johnson and Payne, was a most auspicious one and cannot fail to draw much attention to the magnitude of the big concern's business.



ILLUMINATION OF THE PLAZA LAST NIGHT

FROM THE CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

"Progress in Primary Education"—Mrs. Eva D. Kellogg, hostess of the exposition.

"Rural Schools"—Hon. Charles A. Skinner, Albany.

**8 O'CLOCK.**  
"Aim of the Elementary Schools"—F. Louis Sollier, St. Louis.

"Aim of the Elementary Schools"—Oscar Cooper, Galveston.

"University Education"—President Francis A. Patten, University of New Jersey.

"Trend of Higher Education in the South"—Dr. Charles W. Dabney, president of the University of Tennessee and assistant secretary of agriculture.

**MONDAY, OCTOBER 28TH.**  
Common Schools.

Presiding Officer, Dr. D. C. Gilman, president of Johns Hopkins university.

Introductory address by the president.

"The Public School System as an Instrumentality of Social Advance"—Hon. E. B. Andrews, president of Brown university.

"The Place of Literature in Secondary Education"—Dr. J. H. Abernathy, principal Berkeley, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The Proper Scope of Public Education"—Major W. F. Waterworth, St. Louis, Mo.

**8 O'CLOCK.**  
"Old and New Ways of Treating History"—Hon. John H. Chamberlain, Mass.

General Discussion—Public School System.

**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29th, 10 A. M.**  
Secondary Schools.

Presiding Officer—William Preston Johnson, president Tulane university.

Introductory address by the president.

"The Place of Literature in Secondary Education"—Dr. J. H. Abernathy, principal Berkeley, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The Proper Scope of Public Education"—Major W. F. Waterworth, St. Louis, Mo.

**8 O'CLOCK.**  
"Old and New Ways of Treating History"—Hon. John H. Chamberlain, Mass.

General Discussion—Public School System.

**Methods of Botany Teaching for the Young**—Professor D. P. Penhallow, pro-

good will. Certainly no effort of mine will be spared to promote the growing friendship between Venezuela and my own country, and to increase in every possible way the mutual and profitable commercial relations which have only yet begun, but which, I trust, will grow to a vast volume within the gifts of your country, and shall preserve your letter and the accompanying patent as a precious relic of the relationship which has thus been established between the United States and Venezuela, and as a monument to the friendly relations, and to promote

larger commercial intercourse between the United States and the countries named."

**The Myriad Lights.**

The fairland scene at the exposition last night was one of the grandest illuminative effects ever seen in the south. The entire plaza was aflame with 20,000 prismatic lamps glittered and shone over the vast area. The display was made by Pain's Fireworks Company and for several days a force of men were at work on the grounds. The largest night crowd since the opening of the exposition saw the illumination last night. As far as the attendance was concerned yesterday was a phenomenal day. At 6 o'clock last evening the crowd began to gather on the government terraces. Here at least 10,000 visitors were seated and watched the magic effects of the multi-colored lights. Thousands of Japanese lanterns were suspended along the walks of the plaza. Below these in artistic groups glittered the little lamps. It was a veritable Arabian Nights scene. At intervals flashes of fire lit up the whole grounds and brought into view the rainbow spray of the big central fountain which was started at 10 o'clock.

During the illumination Gilmore's band, under the leadership of Victor Herbert, gave one of its grandest concerts. The sound of the music was brilliantly illuminated. The whole effect was magical.

**All Escorts Free.**

At the session of the directors yesterday

larger commercial intercourse between the United States and the countries named."

**For Symphony Evening.**

Tonight will be known as symphony evening, and Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment band, under the leadership of Victor Herbert, has prepared a special programme as follows:

**FROM 2 TO 3.**  
March, "Sprudel"—Sticht.

Overture, "Linda di Chamounix"—Donizetti.

Piccolo solo, "Danse des Sabots"—Young.

Signor S. DeCarlo.

Moorish fantasia, "La Corte de Granada"—Chapin.

Serenade for flute and French horn, Titti—Messrs. Spindler and Riese.

Galop, "Champagne"—Victor Herbert.

**FROM 4 TO 5 P. M.—AUDITORIUM.**  
Overture, "Maitre Peronille"—Offenbach.

Solo, autoharp, Gery—Mr. Adis J. Gery.

Grand fantasia, "I Modici"—Lonevallo.

Concert waltz, "Kroll's Ball Klause"—Lortie.

"Serenade"—Moszkowski.

March, "Salute to Atlanta"—Victor Herbert.

**FRIDAY EVENING, CLASSICAL PROGRAMME, BEGINNING AT 7:30.**  
Overture, "Fannyhauer"—Wagner.



# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Published Daily, Weekly, Sunday.

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The Weekly, per year.....1.00  
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At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.  
Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

## Where To Find The Constitution.

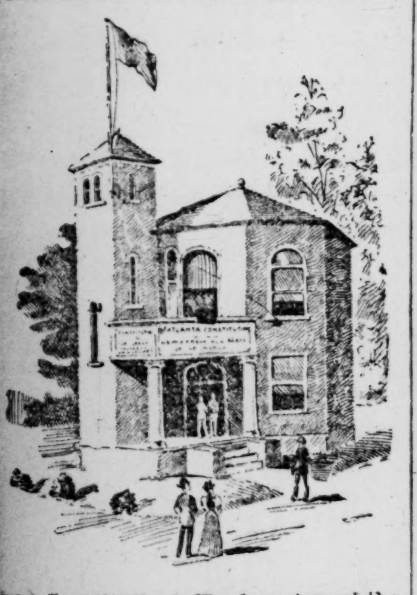
The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:  
WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.  
JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.  
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 102 Vine St.  
NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street.  
CHICAGO—E. O. News Company, 51 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.  
DENVER, COLO.—Hamilton & Kendrick.  
HOUSTON, TEX.—Bottler Bros.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van Noy Bros.  
Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

## 12 CENTS PER WEEK

For The Daily Constitution, or 30 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 7 cents per calendar month, delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once to  
NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole advertising managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

# 12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., October 18, 1895.



The Constitution's Headquarters at the Exposition.

The Constitution is at home to its friends on the exposition grounds at its office on the north side of the grounds. It is located in front of the pretty grove of trees which stands at the foot of the big terrace stairway that leads from the Government building to the Manufacturers and Woman's buildings. Representatives of both the business and news branches of the paper are constantly on duty in the building and will give a hearty welcome to all callers, whether on business or not. Telephone 8147.

## The Guaranteed Circulation

Of The Sunday, Daily, and Weekly Constitution is THREE TIMES that of any other newspaper in Georgia.

## THE CONSTITUTION HAS

The Largest Circulation in Atlanta.  
The Largest Circulation in Georgia.  
The Largest Circulation in the South.

## THE CONSTITUTION PAYS

Five Times as Much Postage to the Government as Any Other Newspaper in Georgia.

## THE CONSTITUTION PAYS

More Postage to Uncle Sam Than All the Other City Newspapers in Georgia Combined.

## UNCLE SAM'S FIGURES ARE ACCURATE.

## THE CONSTITUTION IS

THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER, and It is Published SEVEN DAYS IN THE WEEK.

It is the Largest Daily Newspaper in the South, with 12 Pages Daily and from 30 to 40 on Sundays.

## \$1.50

will get The Sunday and Daily Constitution for the balance of the year.

## President Cleveland

will be in Atlanta next week. It is semi-officially stated that in his speech he will make a declaration in favor of Cuba. Such an utterance would make certain the freedom of that unfortunate island and would mark the revival of sturdy American manhood.

The Constitution will keep its readers fully informed of all the developments, beginning with the president's utterance here and finding echo in the congress which assembles in December.

## \$1.50

sent in to The Constitution office this week will secure the paper for the whole time covered by these developments, ending January 1, 1896. You will get for that money ten times the amount of reading matter you could secure on such an investment elsewhere.

Rush in Your Orders and we will give you the best newspaper that has ever been published.

## Belmont on the Money Question.

The New York Herald of Wednesday contains the report of an interview with Mr. Perry Belmont, a member of one of the most prominent banking firms belonging to the syndicate. The Belmonts have for many years been the American agents of the Rothschilds, and it may be presumed, therefore, that Mr. Perry Belmont knows what he is talking about when he comes to describe some of the unique features of our financial situation.

Many of the goldbugs brethren in this section who do not understand the situation, and who will not take the trouble to study it, will be surprised at the candor of Mr. Belmont's remarks. What he says runs counter to the information or misinformation which the cuckoo organs have been giving their readers, and which the goldbug cabinet orators have been retelling from the stump. But we will allow Mr. Belmont to speak for himself. He says:

There is not gold enough in the country. It must be imported. Bonds must be sold. Our gold supply is estimated at some six hundred and a quarter millions, but that is a mere guess. The treasury knows certainly only the stock of gold it, and the national banks have. The boards of miners reported in the newspapers seem to be chiefly in greenbacks. It is doubted whether our stock of gold is one-half the estimate. A popular home loan will not get the gold for greenback redemption, because the country has it not. The bonds must, therefore, be sold in Europe. If the process goes on long enough, which is inconceivable, our country might be reduced to a condition of financial servitude such as some of the South American states well illustrate, whose real ministers of finance are the capitalists of Europe. Countries which have delegated the control of their finances and currency have yielded the control of their diplomacy. Their executive and legislative authorities have submitted to dictation as to what they can and cannot be permitted to do. When we change our form of currency, which we assuredly must do, whatever the new form of currency may be, the substitution of the new for the old must be instantaneous, without disturbance to the financial and commercial conditions of the country.

More than two years ago and many times since The Constitution has insisted that there is not enough gold in this country to form an adequate fund of redemption for the volume of paper currency necessary to the business and individual wants of our population; that, in order to get enough gold it must be imported; that the only way to import it was to sell bonds abroad; and that this process must be kept up indefinitely so long as our volume of paper currency—not too large nor even large enough for the business necessities of the people—is so entirely out of proportion to our fund of redemption money, which, in plain violation of the law, Mr. Carlisle has declared to be gold only.

The Constitution insisted that if we were to have the single gold standard, which is simply a scheme to lower the price of American food and cotton products for the benefit of the pauper labor of Europe, we must be prepared to stand the consequences. And now Mr. Belmont, a prominent member of the syndicate, comes and declares in effect that The Constitution was right. "Bonds must be sold."

But that is not all. When, during the discussion of unconditional repeal the treasury department printed an estimate to the effect that there was a fund of six hundred and a quarter millions of gold in this country, The Constitution warned its readers that the estimate was not trustworthy, being, in fact, a mere reckless guess. We pointed out, furthermore, that even if the treasury's guess came anywhere in the neighborhood of the truth, the gold was not available for redemption purposes until the government had bought and paid for it with bonds.

Mr. Belmont, who is in a position to know more about the matter than any officer of the government, says that the treasury estimate is a mere guess. He declares, moreover, that he doubts whether our stock of gold is one-half the estimate. He says, too, that in order to supply ourselves with redemption money we must sell bonds in Europe. Instead of availing ourselves of our stock of silver, and using it as redemption money, a vast volume of debt must be piled on the shoulders of the people simply that the gold speculators of Europe may find a safe investment for their surplus money.

Long ago The Constitution declared that the single gold standard would operate to make the producers and people of this country the vassals of Europe, not only financially, but politically. Mr. Belmont declares that if the process of bond selling goes on long enough (as indeed it must go on if we are to maintain the single gold standard) our country will be reduced to a condition of financial servitude which is illustrated by the position of some of the South American states, whose real masters are the capitalists of Europe.

The Constitution warned its readers long ago that if the people of this country permitted Great Britain, through her financial agents located here, to dictate our monetary standard, it would be only a question of time when she would be able to control our political and diplomatic affairs. Mr. Belmont makes bold to say that "countries which have delegated the control of their finances and currency have yielded the control of their diplomacy." Moreover, "their executive and legislative authorities have submitted to dictation as to what they can and cannot be permitted to do." How true this is of our recent history!

## On With the Dance.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, true to the treacherous policy that has marked its course since it embraced John Sherman's financial views, now

comes forward and practically advises democrats who are afflicted with the "sound" money craze to scratch the name of Hardin from their tickets and vote for the rest of the democratic candidates. This advice is not given in a direct and positive way but is in strict accord with the treachery which embels the most extreme advocates of free coinage to say at this hour that the democratic leaders are fools and knaves and that the republican gold monometallists are statesmen and patriots.

By pretending to make a plea for the rest of the ticket The Courier-Journal points out how Hardin's name may be scratched. "It would be not only illogical to scratch other nominees simply because it is proposed to scratch Hardin," says The Courier-Journal, "but it would be the greatest injustice to them to make them suffer for Hardin's shortcomings."

What are the "shortcomings" of the man whom the democrats of Kentucky have made their candidate for governor? They are very simple. He has refused to betray the people. He has refused to adopt republican principles. He has refused to sell out to the money power. He continues to advocate the very democratic principles that The Courier-Journal was advocating so hotly a few years ago.

These are his "shortcomings" and they ought to and will commend him to the support of every honest democrat in Kentucky. We say every honest democrat. The so-called "sound" money men are not democrats. They have adopted republican principles and republican policies, and they are no more democratic than John Sherman is.

The Courier-Journal goes on to say that for the "sound" money men to scratch the rest of the nominees with Hardin would be an "injustice" indefensible in itself and destructive of "the very ground on which the scratchers propose to justify their repudiation of Mr. Hardin."

This is as much as to say to the "sound" money voters who persist in thinking that they are democrats, "Boys, if you want to get in your work, scratch Hardin, the democrat, and vote for such republicans as you may find on the ticket." Treachery is said to be frequently accompanied by a low order of shrewdness and cunning, but there is nothing shrewd or cunning in The Courier-Journal's scheme. It is simply a plan to repudiate the head of the ticket because he has the courage of his democratic convictions. That is all there is of it.

It is a pity that the so-called "sound" money men who imagine that they are democrats do not have the courage of their convictions. In this respect General Hardin has set them an example that they would do well to follow. He has not lowered the flag of democracy at the bidding of the traitors who thought that they had acquired control of the organization. The doctrine that won him his nomination he has continued to preach in spite of the efforts of the traitors to muzzle him.

Now, if the "sound" money men had the courage of their convictions they would not place themselves in a position to win the hearty contempt of all honest democrats. They would not place themselves in the attitude of stabbing the democratic party in the back. Instead, they would boldly declare for the only "sound" money man who is today a candidate for governor of Kentucky. They would support Bradley, the republican, who, as a "sound" money man, is in favor of the single gold standard, and a consistent representative of the policy of the republican party.

If there is any democrat in Kentucky who is really in favor of the single gold standard, he ought to be honest and conscientious enough to vote for the candidate and the party that represents his financial views. This would be a more manly performance than to follow the suggestions made by The Courier-Journal.

It seems queer that The Courier-Journal and the "sound" money men of Kentucky do not perceive that there is a boomerang attached to their scratching business. It may accidentally happen that the "sound" money men, by bribing and bulldozing delegates and packing a convention with cuckoos and patronage hunters, will secure the nomination of a "sound" money man and goldbug as a candidate for some responsible office. When this happens how can the "sound" money men, with any show of honesty, decency or consistency, ask the free coinage democrats to support their candidate? With the programme of scratching in full blast in Kentucky, how can the goldbugs hope to prevent the free coinage men from scratching a goldbug candidate?

Meanwhile, on with the dance!

## The Situation in Cuba.

The Cuban insurgents seem to be holding their own in a fashion which entitles them to be recognized as belligerents. Gomez and Macco have in the field at least 30,000 men, and they are in possession of two-thirds of the island. Against the insurgents General Campos has 76,000 soldiers, and by next month 40,000 more will be sent out from Spain. In November Campos will settle down to business, and he promises that his army of 116,000 soldiers will make short work of the rebels.

The Spanish general may be mistaken. Cuba is the finest country in the world for a guerrilla warfare. The insurgents know every foot of territory and they spring up where they are least expected. They waylay the Spaniards, capture their supplies, burn towns and tear up railways, and return to their hiding places in the forests and swamps before their enemies have recovered from their surprise. Then the yellow fever fights for the insurgents nine months in the year. In the last rebellion Spain sent out more than 100,000 troops in the first three years, but the Cubans held half of the island against them. Nor was the rebellion ever put down by force. The Cubans did not yield until they were promised certain reforms which have not been carried out to this day.

So it will not be at all surprising if

the insurgents prove to be more than a match for Campos. If the war drags along through the winter Spain will be at a disadvantage. She is almost bankrupt and she will not be able to raise another army.

Under the circumstances we think that the Cubans should be recognized as belligerents. They are certainly as much entitled to that recognition as the confederates were in 1861, when Spain recognized them in less than three months after the first gun was fired. Our great republic cannot hold back much longer without departing from her old policy in such matters.

## The Negro Exhibit.

The negro building and exhibit will be formally presented to the exposition directors on Monday, October 21st, which day has been set apart by the exposition directors for the special celebration of the occasion. Professor I. Garland Penn, the chief of the negro department, has issued an address to the white and colored citizens of Atlanta, which appears elsewhere in today's Constitution, in which he calls upon the public to give adequate recognition of this event.

It is especially desirable that the white people of Atlanta give their negro employees opportunity of attending the exposition next Monday. We hope to believe that this desire on the part of the management of the negro building will be met by the white people of Atlanta, and that every negro laborer either in domestic, industrial or public service will be permitted to visit the exposition grounds on this occasion. The event is one of peculiar significance not only to the white but to the negro population of the south, and both races should unite to make it the success that it deserves to be.

The employers of negro labor should enter into the spirit of the occasion and give their negro help opportunity on Monday to attend the ceremonies and see the exposition.

## The Commercial Men Tonight.

As will be seen from a call published elsewhere the commercial traveling men of Atlanta are requested to meet at 3 o'clock in the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of taking preliminary steps to make a success of commercial travelers' day, which has been fixed for the 13th of November. We hope that tonight's meeting will be well attended. A gorgeous train display is contemplated, and if the traveling men take hold of this matter in earnest it will be made one of the most distinctive and interesting features of the convention. Tonight's meeting should be well attended.

## Breckinridge Again.

In announcing Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge's visit to Louisville The Times of that city makes this plea for him:

In his private life Colonel Breckinridge has been a great sinner and a great sufferer. He has confessed his wrongdoing, cried out in his agony that he had spent years in a living hell and made public profession of his resolve to lead a blameless life henceforth. The brilliancy of his long record as soldier and statesman is undimmed by any blot or blemish pertaining to his discharge of public duties. For his private and personal delinquencies he has been heavily mulcted, financially and politically. He is, as all admit, an able man, as the church believes an sincerely penitent man, and as both his enemies and friends know, a democrat at all times and under all circumstances.

The Times then goes on to say that the colonel is better in many respects, and no worse in any respect, than some of those who would have cast stones at him. It says that Breckinridge is well equipped by reason of his learning, eloquence, experience and long and clean record in the public service to speak to the people upon the obligations of citizenship in the present campaign, and that all will hear him gladly, except the pharisaical niggards.

Does this mean that Breckinridge, like Sir Charles Dilke, is to have his offense condoned and be welcomed back to public life by the best people of his state? Stranger things have happened, but if the colonel is to be extended the right hand of fellowship there will be a jubilee among the veteran sinners who are tired of holding down back seats in politics.

## Viewed from the Outside.

Some of our Atlanta people who have not yet found time to visit the exposition should glance over our exchanges and see what the leading papers of the north and west are saying about our great enterprise.

The Youth's Companion which reaches nearly 500,000 subscribers has the following:

Concerning the purpose and plan of this enterprise we had something to say in these columns some months ago. It was apparent that the republicans were not to be deterred by the expectations then formed. The south has placed on exhibition the fruits of three decades of peace under the new order of things which followed the close of the civil war.

Naturally these results will be viewed with an eye to the influence of the new order on both of the two races whose relations to each other were so radically altered by the abolition of slavery; and the question is not whether each has been benefited, but which has been benefited most.

That the whites, contrary to their own expectations, have prospered under a system of free labor has long been manifest; but it is apparent that the republicans are now for the first time adequately shown. The fair seems to demonstrate that industrially the southern states are no longer separated by geographical boundaries from the rest of the country. No institutional or political peculiarities stand in the way of development of its great natural resources, and the southern whites have addressed themselves accordingly to the task.

Nor can we entertain a doubt that for the blacks also a place has been found in the new order. On this point the orators representing the two races on the opening day were agreed. The cordiality of the feeling between the whites and blacks apparent in both addresses was, in fact, as striking as the good fellowship between men of the north and men of the south at Chattanooga.

Indeed, the two openings were at bottom significant of the same cheering fact—the fact that our federal republic is united more strongly than ever before in our history. Prejudices both of section and race have fallen permanently to weaken the country. The states are now united by civil war to trace the history of federal governments down to the disruption of our union without finishing his task. His

successor will, we trust, set a different limit to his work.

The Brooklyn Eagle has an editorial of a column in length on the exposition, from which we clip the following:

The southern people have done magnificently in this exposition, and no word of praise which it is possible to frame should be withheld from them. They have shown that they are a brave, patient, full of faith in the future. It is a grand and affecting exposition of the indomitable spirit of American pluck. They have never put it to better use than in building up their home land and its resources upon ruins that at the outset seemed barren and hopeless. They invite the world to come and see, and the invitation will be extensively accepted. There is no question about the successful outcome of their effort, nor in the benefit which it will bring to them from beyond their borders. If they will see it is one man that the education to be gathered shall lift up those at home as well, the full mission of their industrial exhibition will have been accomplished.

Similar comments are published every day in the greatest newspapers of the country. Everywhere there is a prompt and hearty recognition of the wonderful success of a show second only to the world's fair which has been undertaken and pushed forward in the worst period of depression ever known.

Many of our home people know less about the exposition than some of their wide-awake countrymen a thousand miles away.

## THERE'S NO USE DODGING.

The Constitution Quadruples the Circulation of Other Papers.

The gratifying evidences received every day as to the commanding character of the circulation of The Constitution are such as cannot be controverted.

The records of the postoffice department go to prove, by cash receipts, that The Constitution's circulation exceeds that of all the city newspapers in the state combined. The fact cannot be dodged, for dollars speak, and it is the hand of Postmaster Fox that signs the receipts.

But it is not in general circulation alone that The Constitution excels. The paper is largely sold by newsboys and newsdealers, who frequently exhaust the edition by noon of the current day.

Dick Murphy, running the Kimball house stand, says: "I sell daily from 250 to 300 Constitutions, to about 75 other local papers. Our Constitution sales average at all times over twice as many as those of other newspapers."

The clerk at the desk in the Markham house readily answered: "Our Constitution sales are twice as large as those of other papers."

The Aragon news stand gives the same testimony: "We easily sell from two to three times as many Constitutions as we do of any other paper. The demand for The Constitution is wonderful."

The Lester bookstore answers: "We sell easily twice as many Constitutions as we do of other papers. We take only a few of the other papers."

Thus, inquiry at all the news stations in the city developed the fact that The Constitution was far in the lead of other papers. Miller's news stand, the Atlanta news stand, the Marion news stand and others all testify that the advantage of The Constitution is past comparison. There are even news stands in the city, such as that in the Equitable, for instance, where The Constitution is the only paper that is sold, and the Hotel Marion declares that The Constitution's sales quadruple those of other papers.

Such evidence as this, of papers actually sold and sent through the mails, is not to be called in question by possible tons of waste paper and manipulated registers. The Constitution reaches the people in the proportion indicated by live news dealers at Atlanta, who are in a position to laugh at preposterous claims made by others.

The Constitution leads—in general circulation. In local circulation.

In all kinds of circulation that go toward making up a great newspaper.

The Cuban revolution doesn't seem to be any dearer than the silver question, and that is saying a great deal.

Al Lewis says that Tom Reed has a dead clinch on the republican nomination. And yet if Mr. Reed gets it, he will probably wish that the whole matter had been indefinitely postponed.

It has been discovered by The Chicago Tribune that the men who are complaining about the Atlanta exposition are those who expected to get a ten-course dinner for 15 cents.

Teddy Goosensel says he caught Mr. Gorman telling a fib. No doubt he was joking for the benefit of Teddy.

John Sherman thinks that the tariff will be the main subject of legislation. There you are again! The old-time hurdy-gurdy and the creaking merry-go-round.

If Don Dickinson is as close to the administration as he thinks he is, the belligerent rights of Cuba will be recognized before the year is out.

McKinley is having a tin-plate addition made to his boom.

The Hon. Carl Schurz has come out from under the bed and again claims to be in command of the German-American vote.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

According to United States Engineer Quinn, the gulf coast is gradually sinking.

A little English girl told her school teacher that "the United States is governed by machinery." She got it down about right.

Wendell Phillips once said: "Defeat is education." The Hon. Tom Watson is a highly educated man.

Professor Waldeyer has discovered that a woman is but nine-tenths of a man. She is so much man's inferior that the professor is opposed to widening her sphere to embrace the occupations now conducted by men.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, in his "Life of Webster," says: "When the constitution was adopted by the votes of states at Philadelphia, and accepted by the votes of states in popular conventions, it is safe to say that there was not a man in the country, from Washington and Hamilton on the one side to George Clinton and George Mason on the other, who regarded the new system as anything but an experiment entered upon by the states and from which each and every state had the right peaceably to withdraw—a right which was very likely to be exercised."

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

### Moving On!

Country's moving right along.  
Happy night an' day!  
Signs are melting into song—  
Winter into May!

Country's moving right along—  
Blue skies for the gray;  
With a faith abiding—strong—  
Lighting all the way!

Where the thorns grew thick and fast,  
See the roses spring!  
Where we heard the thunder-blast,  
Hear the sweet birds sing!

All the valleys smile serene—  
From the tempest free;  
And the hills, with flags of green,  
Signal to the sea!

Country's moving right along!  
Happy night and day;  
For the sigh the glorious song—  
For the winter—May!

—F. L. S.

Several of our weekly exchanges state that "money is easy" in their particular bailiwicks. When the weekly editors talk in that style we may confidently expect to hear a cheerful jingle all over the country before the last bale of cotton is in.

### Look Out for It.

"Let us now be up and doing,  
With a heart for every foe."  
For the legislature's brewing  
Trouble for the Empire State!

The American Times-Recorder says that "the lecture field has not proved profitable." This is the unanimous verdict of all married men.

### A Midway Diplomat.

"Great exposition," said the Shabby Man to the gentleman with the gold eyeglasses. "Yes."

"He a prime factor in the development of the south?" "Yes."

"Attract foreign capital?" "Yes."

"Great assistance in the work of immigration?" "Yes."

"My friend," said the Shabby Man, "there only seems to be one word in your vocabulary, but it is a word I like extremely. And now I am going to put it to the test: I have not eaten a mouthful in three days. Could you lend me a quarter?"

"Yes," said the Shabby Man, pocketed the silver and was lost in the crowd.

### The Coming Legislator.

When he run for office he  
Was as social as could be!  
Always tellin' lots o' jokes:  
"Hello, Billy! how's the folks?"

Early mornin'—evenin' late,  
Always hangin' round your gate;  
Kissed the children, come from school,  
Helped the old man hitch his mule;

Showed a new five-dollar note;  
"Sammy, how're you goin' to vote?"  
Just as cunning as could be:  
"Want a office? Vote fer me!"

Wore the cheapest kinder suit—  
Old wool hat an' army boots;  
Brought, if they'd help him win,  
"They'd git rich when he got in."

Now he's in the office. See!  
Just as proud as proud kin be!  
Ain't a-tellin' so much jokes—  
Never ask you 'bout the folks!

Voter feelin' mighty sore—  
"Never saw your face before!"  
Wool hat—boots—done laid 'em by!  
Wears a beaver, slick an' high!

Voters stand, an' look an' wonder:  
"Want a office? Go to thunder!"

### The Billville Banner.

We are still spending the exposition and our money in Atlanta.

We greatly enjoy the fireworks at the exposition. We've got to get familiar with 'em some day, so we might's well start now.

Billville has been almost a paradise since the opening of the exposition. All the married women are lecturing on woman's rights at the big show.

Two notable exhibits at the exposition are the banjo that we played when Lee surrendered and the old mule that threw up one of the war.

When we left Billville for the exposition we were serenaded by the town band, and the mayor made a farewell congratulatory speech to us. The impression seemed to be that we were leaving the town for good.

## POLITICS IN GEORGIA.

In an editorial rejoinder to The Savannah News The Albany Herald says: "Congressman Lester is not a 'sound' money man according to The News' idea of sound money. He and Congressman Livingston are agreed on the money question. At least, they are both in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and unalterably opposed to the policy of forcing the single gold standard. What, then, does The News propose to do about having the democracy of its own district represented in congress by a 'truly representative candidate'? We do not expect The News to be candid enough to acknowledge it, but it knows very well that the district in Georgia have the democrats very knowingly elected an advocate of the single gold standard to congress. There are some of our congressmen who are now with the administration on the money question, but they have all, with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Turner, who occupied a peculiar position at the time, forced since their election. Not one of them, with the exception of Mr. Turner, openly declared against the free and unlimited coinage of silver before the election last year. And The News will see that not one who has since been elected to congress in Georgia next year."

One of the most creditable exposition editions that has been published is that of the Negro Educational Journal published at Atlanta. It is an unusually meritorious number. It is filled with pictures of representative negroes and contains such that is of interest on negro education. It is the work of F. G. Snelson.

Mr. Travis Huff,







## BURIED ALIVE.

Joseph Duncan, a Plumber, Buried in a  
Rawson Street Ditch.

A FATAL CAVE-IN OF DIRT  
The Plumber Was Walking in a Ditch  
When the Walls Gave Way.

MET INSTANT DEATH BY SUFFOCATION

Richard Hannon, a Negro Helper, Nar-  
rowly Escapes the Same Fate—He  
Was Buried but Was Saved.

Joseph Duncan, a plumber, met instant  
death in a sewer excavation on Rawson  
street about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.  
While walking in the ditch several feet  
of embankment caved in on him, burying  
him alive.

The accident was one of horror. Duncan  
was mangled against one side of the bank  
and crushed by a heavy sewer pipe, which  
he carried on his shoulder. His mouth  
filled with dirt and he died of suffocation.  
The extraneous work was presented again  
tonight. Tomorrow's matinee and night  
performance close the engagement.

The Wonderful Baldwin.  
The Baldwin is certainly wonderful.  
The first part of their show is the most  
valuable, but the mystery part is little short  
of marvelous.

Joe Ott drew a rather good horse last  
night, and the "Star Gazer" played  
everybody. It is a funny vehicle for a funny  
star.

The connecting ditch was about two feet  
wide and about six feet deep at the point  
where Duncan was working. The street  
was once filled in at the point, and was  
what is called made earth. The dirt is  
very soft underneath, and some one had  
remarked to Duncan during the morning  
that it might cave in. The plumber felt  
secure in the ditch and expressed no fear  
of the embankment falling in.

Duncan was pulled out of the ditch by  
his partner and others within a few min-  
utes after the accident, but life was ex-  
tinct. The body was warm, but Duncan's  
mouth was filled with dirt, and it was  
seen that he could not breathe. He was  
breathed after the wall of earth buried  
him alive. His head was about a foot  
under the level of the street, and it re-  
quired considerable work to remove the  
dirt from around Duncan's body and take  
it out of the ditch. His relatives and  
friends were quickly summoned and later  
in the afternoon the body was taken to  
an undertaking establishment and pre-  
pared for interment today.

Richard Hannon, the negro helper who  
narrowly escaped a fate similar to that of  
Duncan, was rescued out of the ditch by  
Nuttall and others. The negro was heard  
to utter an exclamation of pain under  
the earth and it was thought that he,  
too, was fatally injured. Richard Hannon,  
Mr. Nuttall, however, was pulled out of the  
fatal hole by the negro. The negro told  
those about him to go to the aid of Duncan,  
and he said with a gasp that Duncan was  
following the negro three  
or four feet away. The negro was near  
the main sewer ditch and by that fact  
escaped the heavier fall of earth. Know-  
ing that his employer was just behind  
him, the negro bravely struggled out, with  
the assistance of those who ran up, telling  
the man to let go of the ditch and help his  
boss. The ambulance and physicians were  
sent for, but Hannon was taken charge  
of by some negroes of the vicinity and car-  
ried to the hospital. It was found that he  
was internally injured, but that he re-  
mained alive last night. The body will  
be carried to Marietta at 2 o'clock this  
afternoon and interred in the family burial  
ground at that place.

Coroner Padon was notified late yester-  
day afternoon, but he decided that an in-  
quest was not necessary.

CONGRESS OF COMMERCIAL MEN.  
They Will Make a Great Display at the  
Exposition—Many Are Coming.

November 13th will be a great day at the  
exposition. The Commercial Men's Congress,  
which convenes on that day, will attract many  
thousands who are interested in the com-  
mercial welfare of the country. Men of  
means and brains are coming, and their  
presence will make the occasion notable  
in the history of the congresses that will  
visit the exposition.

The arrangements for the trades display  
are being made and the full programme  
will soon be completed. Every trade rep-  
resentative will be requested to appoint a com-  
mittee to come to Atlanta and all firms  
will be asked to be represented. Several  
thousands of delegates have already been  
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ler, who is an important factor in the mak-  
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know who is coming and asks that all who  
intend being represented on that occasion  
let him know at once.

The following letter has been sent to each  
governor in the United States:

"At the request of various commercial  
travelers' organizations, November 13th has  
been set aside for a commercial travelers' con-  
gress, to be held at the Cotton States and  
International exposition in Atlanta. You are  
earnestly requested to appoint a com-  
mittee to represent your state—  
from among representative traveling men,  
wholesalers and others who are interested  
in matters pertaining to the congress of the  
United States will be discussed, as well as  
the best means of extending our trade  
with foreign countries.

As some preparation will be necessary,  
it will be advisable to make by telegraph  
and confirmed by mail, and a list of  
such appointments mailed to the chair-  
man of the local committee, Atlanta, Ga.,  
per enclosed circular letter.

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The state presidents of the various trav-  
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ed to appoint ten members to represent  
such organization on this occasion. A gen-  
eral and cordial invitation is also extended

to every traveling man in the United  
States to attend at the same time, and by  
their presence to demonstrate to the  
country the importance and digni-  
ty of our profession.

"Matters pertaining to commerce, the  
best means of extending our trade into  
foreign countries, as well as practical sub-  
jects connected with the profession will be  
discussed.

"The exposition is a great success and  
well worth the visit, irrespective of the  
great results to be arrived at by co-opera-  
tion and mutual personal acquaintance. You  
are in a position to announce the date  
of the congress and its benefits to your  
members, through the press and otherwise.

"It is expected that you will attend, and  
as many more of your members as possible.  
Our local committee will endeavor to make  
your visit enjoyable, and let us make  
"Commercial Travelers' day" a memorable  
occasion. I shall be pleased to furnish any  
further information desired, and with frat-  
ernal greetings, very truly yours,  
"CHARLES I. BRANAN,  
"Chairman Local Committee."

AT THE THEATERS.

"Have you seen 'Sinbad?' everybody is  
asking.

The Henderson extravaganza has certainly  
laid the town. The Lyceum was crowded  
last night and it was the fourth night.

There seems to be no let-up in the busi-  
ness done, just as there is no let-up in the  
pleasing qualities of the production.

The principals have caught on well, the  
songs are being hummed and whistled, the  
boys smile in recollection of Eileen Burke  
and laugh when they think of Joe Doner,  
and altogether everybody seems to be made  
happy by "Sinbad's" presence.

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## NEGRO DAY IS OCT. 21

Commissioner Penn Says They Are  
Coming by Thousands.

ISSUES AN APPEAL TO THEM

This Is an Opportunity for the Race,  
He Says—The Exhibits Are High-  
ly Praised by All.

There will be a great gathering of negroes  
at the exposition Monday. That day will  
mark the formal presentation of the negro  
building to the exposition company.

Chief Commissioner I. Gariand Penn  
says there ought to be 40,000 negroes at  
the exposition on that day. He is using  
his race and has recourtesy to them from  
all over the south that the negroes are  
coming. Many thousands of them will be  
here and will make the occasion an event  
in the history of the race.

Commissioner Penn has issued the fol-  
lowing appeal to the white and colored  
people in behalf of the success of the day:

To the White and Colored Citizens of  
Atlanta—The Cotton States and interna-  
tional exposition having most generously  
accorded the negro population of the United  
States the use of a building for the ex-  
hibition of the progress we have made in  
the last thirty years, the wisest of the race  
have seized the opportunity and installed  
through their chosen representatives, the  
commissioners, an exhibit of which, thank  
God, the race and their friends are not for a  
moment ashamed. Expressions made by  
both white and colored, such as "well done,"  
"I am surprised," "good for the negro," heard  
on every side as they pass through our  
building, is proof enough that the negro  
has done himself great credit in this effort.

Letters received by us from the leading  
colored men all over the land and the edi-  
torial expressions of the best white and  
colored newspapers, indicate their great  
pleasure at hearing of the phenomenal suc-  
cess of our exhibit. Now that our building  
in its completed state is to be formally  
opened on Monday, October 21st, at 3 p.  
m., and presented to Hon. C. C. Collier,  
with appropriate exercises, we feel we have  
just right to call upon the citizens of At-  
lanta who have colored employees in their  
homes, on the carriage, in the store, in the  
factory, or wherever they are to be found,  
to grant to them a holiday after 12 o'clock,  
that they may witness for the first time  
the history of their race.

"The negro will deliver something to the  
exposition company, and we pray that every member  
of the race may be allowed to witness the  
presentation of the exhibit at 3 p. m.  
Monday, October 21st.

"We call upon all people, press and pub-  
lic, to grant to the negro a holiday after 12  
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If you order one of the Fancy  
Cheviots or Plain Worsteds that we  
are making to order in any style of  
Sack Suit

FOR \$18.00  
You will get better values for your  
money than you ever have before  
or ever will again.

We guarantee satisfaction.

John Bros  
Tailors, 8 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga

WANTED—Salesman.  
SALESMEN to take orders. We send sam-  
ples; give exclusive territory; pay good  
salary and expenses, or liberal commis-  
sion to proper applicants. Address P. O.  
255, New York city.  
oct 18-21 sun-tue-thur-fri sat

HELP WANTED—Male.  
WANTED—Blacksmith and wheelwright  
for country shop; must be sober, a pusher  
and able to do anything from shoeing  
horses to fine repair work. \$80 to \$120 clear  
to right man. Rocky Ford Brick Co.,  
Rocky Ford, Ga. oct 18-21

WANTED—Two live men to sell a new  
novelty near exposition gates. Write for  
terms, "H." lock box 31, Chicago.  
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Flight of  
Fast Trains  
via  
Southern  
Railway  
Solid for  
Washington  
and  
New York  
Direct.

Another  
New Train  
on New Time  
"Exposition  
Flyer."  
Leaves  
Atlanta  
at 4 p. m.,  
City Time,  
Arrives  
New York  
6:23 p. m.

"U. S. Fast  
Mail,"  
Leaves  
Atlanta  
11:15 p. m.,  
City Time,  
Arrives  
New York  
6:20 a. m.

"The Great  
Vestibuled"  
Leaves Atlanta 12  
Noon, City  
Time, arrives  
New York  
12:53 noon.

All have  
Pullman  
Vestibuled  
Drawing  
Room Cars  
and Vestib-  
uled  
Coaches.















